NOTE XXI.

ON THREE NEW SPECIES OF RHYNCHOPHOROUS COLEOPTERA FROM SUMATRA

BY

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1. *Dermatodes chrysochlorus*, n. sp.

Length (the rostrum included) $14^1/_2$ mm. — Black; very densely covered all over (with the exception however of the mouth and a triangular space at the front margin of the rostrum) with greenish white scales, which show a golden lustre according to the light. Over the whole surface small black dots are present, which generally bear a short scale-like seta. The club of the antennae with the exception of its base is grayish black.

The hinder part of the head is depressed, and the space between this depressed portion and the transverse groove in front of the eyes a little broader than long and provided on the middle with a longitudinal narrow groove which widens a little on the rostrum. The head and rostrum are dispersedly punctured; the punctures on the rostrum are placed somewhat closer together than those on the head. The scape of the antennae is a little longer than the two basal joints of the funicle taken together; the first joint of the funicle is shorter than the 2nd, the 2nd as long as the 3rd and 4th taken together, the 7th joint as large as the 4th; the club is elongate ovate, pointed at the tip, and nearly as long as the four apical joints of the funicle taken together.

The thorax is nearly as long as broad at the base, and becomes but very little narrower towards the front margin which is straight; the sides also are straight, the base bisinuate. The disk of the thorax is transversely wrinkled and provided on the middle with a longitudinal groove which is interrupted by the transverse wrinkles; on each side of the median groove a longitudinal fovea is present before the base and a less distinct rounded one before the anterior margin. Moreover the thorax is provided with small black dots. No visible scutellum.

The basal margin of each elytron is strongly curved forwards; the shoulders are prominent and oblique. The elytra are provided with longitudinal rows of strong punctures; these rows are irregular on the middle of the back, owing to irregular swellings of the 2nd to 4th interstices. On the bottom of the punctures and on the interstices black dots are present, which may also be found on the undersurface and on the legs.

A single specimen from Kotta Zuydewijn near Solok (J. H. Schagen van Leeuwen).

A smaller specimen (measuring not more than 11 mm.) from the same locality differs in some respects from the above described specimen: the color is somewhat greener; the wrinkles on the middle of the thorax are less distinct and less numerous, and do not interrupt the median groove which shows a fine black line on the bottom. Moreover in this specimen *a punctiform scutellum is present.* Nevertheless I am convinced that these two specimens are not specifically distinct from one another.

2. *Episomus gracilicornis*, n. sp. ♂.

Length (the rostrum included) 15 mm. — Black; covered all over with green and golden scales; the wrinkles on the pronotum and the longitudinal and transverse ridges between the large and deeply impressed punctures or pits on the back of the elytra are scaleless, possibly from abrasion.

This species may be easily distinguished from *E. pauperatus* Fabr. (with which it shows a striking resemblance) by the somewhat longer and narrower head and rostrum, but especially by the longer and more slender antennae.

Two male specimens from Kotta Zuydewijn near Solok (J. H. Schagen van Leeuwen).

3. *Rhynchophorus lobatus*, n. sp. ♂.

Length (the rostrum included) 37 mm., width of the shoulders of the elytra 14 mm. — Deep black, smooth and subshining.

The scape of the antennae and the rostrum are finely and remotely punctured; the latter is slightly curved at its apical half, and a little wider and distinctly convex at its base; its uppersurface before the convex portion is provided with two longitudinal ridges formed by more or less confluent tubercles, which end at a compressed median tubercle placed a little before the apex of the rostrum. Between the eyes a small rounded fovea is present.

The prothorax is regularly convex, and about one and a half as long as broad; its sides are regularly rounded anteriorly, nearly parallel towards the base which is narrowly margined; the basal lobe has the shape of a triangle with rounded tip; it is separated from the disk of the thorax by a transverse slightly curved impression and provided with a few rather shallow punctures. The contracted anterior portion of the thorax is well-defined and provided with a few rather large punctures. On the disk, which shows an exceedingly delicate sculpture intermixed with fine punctures, a trace of a raised line may be observed along its whole length. The scutellum is flat, narrow and elongate.

The elytra are proportionally short, wide at the shoulders, strongly attenuated towards the end, and conjointly emarginated at the base and at the apex; they are covered with exceedingly fine granules not visible without the aid of a lens. Each elytron shows five longitudinal lines between the suture and the shoulder; the first of these lines which are faintly crenulated anteriorly, does not extend quite to the base, the 3rd to 5th are much more delicate, but considerably wider at the base; external to the second line the base of the elytra is slightly reflexed and somewhat thickened. The pygidium is curved downwards (convex in a transverse direction), rather remotely punctured, and provided on the middle of the apical two thirds with a faint longitudinal keel; the apex is obtusely rounded.

The pro- and mesosternum as well as the anterior femora are densely covered with small but distinct granules, the rest of the legs is finely and very sparsely punctured. The metasternum and abdomen are covered with exceedingly fine granules, not visible without the aid of a lens, leaving however a smooth streak on the middle. The last ventral segment shows on the middle of the hind margin a semicircular impression which is provided with and surrounded by a few very distinct punctures. The undersurface of the femora and tibiae is covered with a long and dense ferruginous black pubescence. The tarsi are spongious beneath.

A single male specimen from Kotta Zuydewijn near Solok (J. H. Schagen van Leeuwen).

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